

California Integrated Waste Management Board 2007 ANNUAL REPORT

Leading The Nation In [Diversification](#)

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 designates the California Integrated Waste Management Board as the State agency responsible for the oversight, management, and reporting of the millions of tons of waste generated each year in California.

The Act mandates that California cities, counties and regional waste management compact jurisdictions implement waste management programs. This mandate identifies ambitious waste management goals of a 25 percent diversion rate by 1995 and a 50 percent diversion rate by 2000.

California has exceeded these goals and currently diverts 54 percent of its waste stream. This phenomenal national achievement is one which surpasses all other states in waste diversion efforts.

This accomplishment is due in part to a successful partnership between State government, local government, and the solid waste industry in California. Local jurisdictions continue to implement more construction and demolition diversion programs, more green waste programs, and more single-stream recyclables diversion programs, all of which contributed to this remarkable increase in California's diversion rate.

Californians diverted an estimated 50.1 million tons of material in 2006, a tenfold increase over the amount of waste diverted when the Integrated Waste Management Act was passed in 1988.

From 2005 to 2006, California's total employment increased by 1.9 percent, construction employment increased about 5.5 percent, population increased by 1.1 percent, and taxable sales (after correcting for inflation) increased by 5.4 percent. While the combination of more residents, more employees, more construction, and more sales could have meant correspondingly large increases in disposal, California's disposal only saw a slight increase of 0.5 percent, or 0.1 million tons, from the 2005 level. For 2006, California generated over 92.2 million tons of solid waste and disposed about 42.2 million tons.

The talent, creativity, experience, and ingenuity that have brought us this far to continue developing stronger, better, and more effective programs will continue to move California toward a [Zero Waste California](#).

How Diversification Measures Up

The environmental impacts of managing the waste generated each year in California are clear. By reducing waste whenever possible and promoting the management of all materials to their highest and best use, California can save enough energy to power more than 1.4 million homes in the state and reduce water pollution by over 27,047 tons. Furthermore, it can save 14 million trees each year and help to reduce air pollution emissions by 165,142 tons. All these efforts are

working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an amount equal to taking 3.8 million passenger cars off the highway.

By reducing the trash thrown away and recycling it or reusing it, since 2004 California has created a mainstream industry of statewide importance comprised of 5,300 businesses. Recycling now accounts for 85,000 jobs, generates \$4 billion in salaries and wages and produces \$10 billion worth of goods and services annually.

The findings in our 2004 statewide waste characterization included the following:

- Commercial wastes comprise 47 percent of the statewide waste stream.
- Residential waste from single-family and multifamily homes is approximately 32 percent.
- Self-hauled wastes are approximately 21 percent.
- The largest segment of disposed waste—30 percent—was organic, and half of this is food wastes.
- Construction and demolition materials make up approximately 22 percent.
- Paper represents 21 percent of the waste stream.

Based on these findings, the state's waste stream appears to contain the following:

- 20 percent recyclables
- 24 percent compostable materials
- 16 percent recoverable construction and demolition materials

2007 ANNUAL REPORT OVERVIEW:

Reorganization

The [2007 reorganization](#) of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) better aligns staff activities from the statewide level to a more market or locally-based focus allowing staff to work more directly with regional and local markets.

The CIWMB continues to maintain a strong statewide perspective while relying on a cadre of technical and policy experts within the two newly created Programs: Sustainability (reducing waste being generated) and Waste Compliance and Mitigation (regulating mandates and CIWMB activities). With two main Programs, staff is better positioned to communicate across Program areas and maximize technical resources to local jurisdictions. Additionally, the Sustainability and Waste Compliance and Mitigation Programs provide direct linkages to the Executive Director and Board members for enhanced two-way communication in order to successfully meet the Board's needs.

Board Governance and Strategic Directives

In 2007, Board members developed and adopted Governance Policies which define the organization's internal responsibilities and processes for conducting business. These policies allow Board Members to devote more of their time and resources to policy issues and broader program objectives.

Board-Staff Linkage Policies were also adopted to clarify the Board's relationship with the Executive Director and CIWMB staff and to allow for a more efficient and smooth interaction between the Board and staff.

As importantly, the Board developed and adopted its [Strategic Directives](#), which provide direction and measurable objectives for staff. The Strategic Directives identify the specific areas, programs and activities that are a priority for the Board and define where the Board wants its staff to focus efforts in concert with ongoing efforts to implement statutory mandates.

The CIWMB promotes a sustainable environment where resources are not wasted but are instead reused or recycled in partnership with all Californians. In addition to many innovative programs and incentives, CIWMB promotes the use of new technologies for the practice of diverting California's resources away from landfills.

Climate Change And Greenhouse Gas Reduction

One of the primary and overarching efforts in 2007, and one that deserves special attention, is CIWMB's work on Climate Change.

Governor Schwarzenegger has brought our efforts from a statewide level to a national and global arena as we have focused on how our work and experiences play a significant role in climate change.

This role has presented many challenges as well as opportunities for CIWMB.

The CIWMB's climate change efforts have focused primarily on reducing harmful greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by reducing what is sent to landfills, and mitigating the GHG emissions from the remaining waste that is being disposed in landfills.

Overall, through the aggressive waste reduction and recycling programs implemented by local government and businesses throughout the State, California has reduced its annual GHG emissions by almost four million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent (MMTCO₂E) per year. The Board's commitment to divert 50 percent of California's organic materials from landfills by 2020 has significant potential to reduce GHG emissions from landfills by an additional three MMTCO₂E. In 2007, the CIWMB began a Life Cycle Assessment of Organic Materials Management Options in order to quantify these GHG emission reductions.

Staff from CIWMB worked closely with California Air Resources Board (ARB) staff last year to develop new regulations to require methane control measures at smaller landfills where control systems are not currently installed and to maximize methane capture efficiencies at landfills with control systems already in place. Also in 2007, CIWMB staff participated in three [Climate Action Team subcommittees](#) (Land Use, Green Building, and Economics) and chaired its Recycling and Waste Management subgroup.

Staff worked collaboratively with other subgroup team members to identify strategies to reduce GHG emissions, such as commercial recycling, for consideration in the AB 32 (California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006) Scoping Plan. CIWMB staff also provided detailed information regarding the volume of waste contained within California landfills to assist in the development of the 1990 Greenhouse Gas Inventory conducted by the ARB.

Disaster Assistance

In 2007, CIWMB led a highly successful and innovative debris removal process for the Angora Fire in South Lake Tahoe. The Angora Model, as it is now called, was essential in protecting Lake Tahoe from erosion and hazardous substance release from the debris, and allowing for rebuilding of homes as soon as possible. The Angora Model is a rapid and highly efficient seven-step process for disaster debris removal with high standards for environmental protection and public health and safety.

The CIWMB and its contractors started debris removal on July 13, 2007, within two weeks of fire containment. Debris removal was conducted pursuant to a plan developed in partnership with the County of El Dorado and other Local and State agencies. Given the lack of a State budget, the only option available for implementing the plan was to utilize CIWMB's existing Cleanup Program contractors funded by the continuous appropriation of the Solid Waste Cleanup Trust Fund.

All 256 property owners in the Angora burn area signed up for this voluntary program. Within an unprecedented six weeks, CIWMB had completed the removal and proper recycling and disposal of 60,000 tons of debris, and by October 23 all erosion control measures were in place. The CIWMB's contractor costs for Angora debris removal totaled \$7.3 million; the CIWMB's Solid Waste Cleanup Program Trust Fund will be reimbursed for this work by the Department of Finance. Funding for the Angora recovery is being addressed through reimbursement by property owner insurance coverage under the right of entry permit process implemented by the El Dorado County. Any additional costs not covered by insurance are provided by El Dorado County and Office of Emergency Services in accordance with the California Disaster Assistance Act.

Devastating wildfires erupted across southern California soon after the Angora fire. The CIWMB assisted the impacted local agencies in adapting (where possible) the Angora Model for implementation and coordination efforts with solid waste facility operators and LEAs to ensure a safe and reliable local solid waste infrastructure for the disaster response and recovery phases. Substantial progress was achieved with respect to debris removal for impacted properties in San Diego County. For unincorporated areas, San Diego County has 595 properties signed up for the

coordinated program out of the total 1,080 properties impacted. The City of San Diego has 113 properties signed up for the coordinated program out of the total 332 properties impacted; the City of Escondido has 35 properties impacted.

Addressing Extended Producer Responsibility

Another effort made by the Board in 2007 was the adoption of an [Extended Producer Responsibility Framework](#) which lays out its overall policy priorities to guide proposals to achieve statutory authority to foster "cradle-to-cradle" producer responsibility and develop producer-financed and producer-managed systems for product discards.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) places a shared responsibility for end-of-life product management on the producers, and all entities involved in the product chain, instead of the general public; while encouraging product design changes that minimize a negative impact on human health and the environment at every stage of the product's lifecycle. This allows the costs of treatment and disposal to be incorporated into the total cost of a product. It places primary responsibility on the producer, or brand owner, who makes design and marketing decisions. It also creates a setting for markets to emerge that truly reflect the environmental impacts of a product, and to which producers and consumers respond.

EPR is a waste reduction strategy. By shifting costs and responsibilities of product discards to producers and others who directly benefit, EPR provides an incentive to eliminate waste and pollution through product design changes. It allows the Board to better carry out its mission for the citizens of California.

Plastic Bag Recycling Act

To deal with the arduous task of encouraging the use of reusable bags, in July 2007 the Board began implementation the provisions in [AB 2249](#), the Plastic Carryout Bag Recycling Act. This Act aims to reduce the consumption of the bags—Californians consume an average 600 single-use plastic bags every second--and begin recycling them at a higher rate.

An Advisory Group was created and met three times during April and May 2007 to develop metrics and to consider draft regulatory language to implement a measurement system for AB 2449.

The CIWMB adopted emergency regulations in June 2007 in preparation for the July 1, 2007, implementation requirement so that all program requirements, including record keeping and reporting that was not be specified in the Public Resources Code, is available to stores subject to compliance with the law.

2007 ANNUAL REPORT: PROGRAM SUMMARY

Sustainability Program

The mission of the Sustainability Program is to reduce the amount of waste being generated and going to landfills in California and to decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

These efforts focus on conserving and protecting resources, preventing waste from being generated, and promoting sustainable business practices, which encompasses product stewardship and environmentally preferable purchasing approaches. They support the State's efforts to implement the [California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006](#) by reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste management.

The Sustainability Program comprises three divisions:

- Financial Assistance Division
- Local Assistance and Market Development Division
- Statewide Technical and Analytical Resources Division

Financial Assistance Division

The Financial Assistance Division fosters stakeholder efforts to develop and implement sustainable reuse, recycling, and market development programs, through its varied financial incentive programs. The division develops, evaluates, recommends for award, and manages all grants and loans awarded by the Board. In 2007 CIWMB awarded almost \$44 million in grants to approximately 600 governmental, educational and private entities in the State.

Also, the CIWMB's Tire-Derived Product Grant Program provided almost \$2.4 million for 80 projects ranging from agricultural and landscape to recreation. It is estimated that almost 955,000 tires will be diverted from California landfills by these new projects.

In addition to the grants, three new grant programs and a new household hazardous waste planning category were established in 2007. The new grant programs included:

- Rubberized Asphalt Concrete Chip Seal Grant Program
- Liquefied Natural Gas from Landfill Gas Demonstration Grant Program
- Tire Business Assistance Grant Program

The division also develops and implements policies and protocols to ensure the maintenance of fiscal integrity in the provision of grant funds and e-waste payments for the [Electronic Waste Recycling Program](#). In 2006, the total weight of covered e-waste collected was 128 million pounds, increasing to an estimated 185 million pounds in 2007. The increase is equal to 3.5 million TVs and computer monitors.

The division also oversees and implements the [Recycling Market Development Zone Loan Program](#) (RMDZ). This program provides attractive loans, technical assistance, and free product

marketing to businesses that use materials from the waste stream to manufacture their products and are located in a zone. The zones cover roughly 71,790 square miles of California from the Oregon border to San Diego. In 2007 eight loans totaling more than \$7.3 million were approved. Some of the loan highlights include:

- Desert Solutions, Inc. – \$1.8 million to recycle green waste (including food waste) to compost and mulch. Unlike windrow composting, this is a fully enclosed "in vessel" facility.
- Fiberwood, Inc. – \$425,000 to recycle and process mixed waste paper to hydromulch.
- P. G. Films, Inc. – \$2 million to collect and process plastic stretch and shrink film into plastic pellets. This loan supports a producer responsibility approach; P. G. Films will re-use and recycle its own waste into new stretch film.

Local Assistance and Market Development Division

Local Assistance and Market Development Division (LAMD) staff are CIWMB's field representatives delivering CIWMB services and programs locally and regionally to increase proper handling of waste (including household hazardous and other special wastes); waste reduction, diversion, and procurement; and development of local and regional markets.

As CIWMB field representatives, LAMD staff will develop first-hand knowledge of the local solid waste management infrastructure and markets for recovered materials and use this information to assist regions in developing and/or expanding local and regional markets for recycled-content products, provide guidance on local and state agency diversion and procurement programs, and help businesses become more sustainable.

Staff provides a single point of contact to share the CIWMB's resources to stakeholders and:

- Assist in data collection and analysis
- Provide analytical tools to help in program evaluation
- Promote and encourage the use of loans, grants, contracts
- Provide targeted assistance
- Facilitate partnerships and projects
- Identify and provide models for best management practices

Statewide Technical and Analytical Services Division

The Statewide Technical and Analytical Services Division supports local sustainability efforts for jurisdictions and for reuse and recycling businesses that are being implemented by LAMD by providing technical expertise and topical information. Staff members are expert consultants to field staff in LAMD to help local jurisdictions and businesses, which may require on-the-ground assessments of local situations as requested and participation in local projects.

The division also oversees policy development and provides guidance to LAMD in areas such as organics market development, procurement, environmentally preferable products and product stewardship, construction and demolition (C&D) diversion, plastics, universal waste, and tires and tire-derived products.

It oversees and implements data collection, database management, and analysis, and website management. The division is also responsible for CIWMB's Climate and Technical Research Section, which evaluates technologies that can convert post-recycled residuals into energy, alternative fuels, and other products; and it coordinates CIWMB's Climate Change policies and initiatives.

The division comprises two branches:

- The Program Services Branch provides technical expertise to LAMD, the Financial Assistance Division, and other staff and their clients in selected functional/topical areas. They serve as expert consultants, trainers, and mentors in these areas to assist LAMD staff in helping local jurisdictions and businesses. The branch leads and coordinates statewide programmatic efforts in the same functional/topical areas.
- The Analytical Services Branch supports local sustainability and policy efforts for CIWMB, local jurisdictions, state agencies and reuse and recycling businesses through data collection, management and analysis (including trend analysis). This branch serves as an information clearinghouse for data on California's waste stream; develops tools to reduce jurisdictions' and State agencies' time and costs to reach 50 percent diversion and increase diversion measurement accuracy; assists in developing survey tools to gather information; investigates the waste stream and provides this critical data to jurisdictions, stakeholders and other decision makers; and assists in the development and implementation of measures to quantify the success of the Sustainability Program.

A major focus in the division is organics. Compostable organic materials comprise over 25 percent, or about 10 million tons, of what is disposed in landfills annually. The CIWMB wants California to reduce the amount of organics being landfilled by 50 percent by 2020. To do this, at least 15 million tons of organics, much of it compostable, needs to be recycled annually, as identified in CIWMB's "Organics Roadmap" discussed at the Board's meeting on December 11, 2007.

To reach this goal, CIWMB held an Organics Summit in October to gather stakeholder input on how to increase organics diversion from landfills. The Organics Summit focused primarily on compostable organics and the opportunities for increasing compost and related markets, while the Biofuels Forum (held earlier in the year) focused on organics diversion for biofuels production. At its December 2007 meeting, the Board adopted an [Organics Policy Roadmap](#) which addresses the following six key areas:

- Alternative Daily Cover policy
- Economic Incentives
- Siting and Capacity
- Regulations and Permitting
- Research
- Education

The CIWMB also developed specifications and outreach targeting Caltrans and the agricultural sector. The Caltrans project resulted in specifications for hydroseed, compost blankets, compost incorporated into soils, biostrips, bioswales, drill seed, soil amendment (backfill), and mulch. Additional specifications under development or review include filter socks and berms.

More than 500 people have participated in nine workshops conducted throughout the State during 2006/2007. The CIWMB also participated in cross media rulemaking that impacts the compost and mulch industry and funded a study that investigated volatile organic compound emissions from green waste and food waste composting. The study also tested the efficacy of two Best Management Practices (BMP) in reducing emissions. This study was conducted at the [City of Modesto Compost Facility](#) and the final report is now available.

The results will provide various regulatory agencies, such as the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, with important information that will be helpful in their decision making and will also provide the composting industry with BMP alternatives that could help reduce volatile organic compound emissions.

2007 ANNUAL REPORT: PROGRAM SUMMARY

Waste Compliance and Mitigation Program

The Waste Compliance and Mitigation Program is responsible for CIWMB's regulatory mandates and activities. Areas covered under this program include landfill diversion levels; waste tire disposal; producer responsibilities in production of rigid plastic packaging, plastic trash bags, and newsprint; and training and support for Local Enforcement Agencies and CIWMB's local partners—all to meet its legislative mandate to reduce landfill waste and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The program's structure allows for coordinated permitting and in-field assistance; strong and independent enforcement; and focused technical support, assistance, and oversight of closures, cleanups, and long-term waste facility care.

The Waste Compliance and Mitigation Program comprises three divisions:

- Cleanup, Closure, and Financial Assurance Division
- Compliance Evaluation and Enforcement Division
- Permitting and Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) Support Division

Cleanup, Closure and Financial Assurance Division

The Public Resources Code charges CIWMB with the responsibility and authority to investigate, remediate and enforce illegal solid waste disposal sites.

LEAs have typically focused more on permitting, inspection, and enforcement of regulated facilities and on remediation and enforcement of known illegal disposal sites, but not on investigative activities related to illegal dumping.

Illegal dumping and littering are a major problem with significant social, environmental, and economic impacts for many jurisdictions in California. The amount of resources local jurisdictions spend annually on abating illegally dumped materials is estimated in the hundreds

of millions of dollars, and private property owners also incur costs in cleaning up litter and waste materials deposited on their property.

Staff convened the Illegal Dumping Program Team to analyze, prioritize and refine the recommendations of the external [Illegal Dumping Enforcement Task Force](#). As a result of this effort, staff will continue to:

- Assess extent of illegal dumping
- Develop components of state and local programs to combat illegal dumping
- Conduct outreach and public awareness
- Implement the New River Collaborative Project, which is the cleanup of the 47 illegal disposal sites in the New River area of Imperial County
- Create available tools for tire site surveillance to local governments including surveillance, helicopter flyovers, and California District Attorneys Association contract
- Propose regulatory, statutory, and financial assistance needed to remediate and prevent illegal dumping

The [Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program](#) had its highest level of activity in 2007 since inception of the Program in 1994. Almost \$15 million was approved for Board-managed and grant cleanup projects addressing structural debris disaster sites resulting from the Angora Fire, 45 illegal disposal sites, and seven landfill sites.

In addition, \$6.3 million in cleanup projects approved in prior years were completed in 2007, addressing 77 illegal disposal sites and three burn dump sites. The largest and most complicated CIWMB-managed cleanup projects completed in 2007 included the Angora Fire disaster debris sites for \$7.3 million and the Riverside County Torrez-Martinez Reservation illegal disposal sites for \$1.5 million.

The Farm and Ranch Cleanup Grant and Local Government Waste Tire Cleanup and Amnesty Event Grant Programs were successful in 2007. The [Farm and Ranch Cleanup Grant Program](#) approved more than \$1 million to clean up 42 illegal dumping sites on farm and ranch property. The [Local Government Waste Tire Cleanup Grant Program](#) approved \$1.6 million for the cleanup of approximately 540,000 waste tires.

The division comprises two branches:

- The Closure and Financial Assurance Branch reviews and approves landfill closure plans and financial assurances to cover the costs of long-term post-closure maintenance; provides technical support for Local Enforcement Agencies; and oversees grants and loans as needed for costs related to landfill closure and post-closure. Significant progress was made in the number of landfill closures. Since February 2007, one certification report was received and four have been approved. Additionally, 78 percent of required landfills have now been certified as closed.
- The Cleanup Branch works with Local Enforcement Agencies in reviewing closed, illegal and abandoned solid-waste disposal sites and determining whether cleanup projects are necessary; administers the solid waste cleanup and farm and ranch cleanup programs; coordinates cleanup of illegal tire piles; represents CIWMB in planning with the California Environmental Protection Agency and Office of Emergency Services for

coordinated emergency responses; and provides technical support to CIWMB, especially in the areas of landfill methane gas capture and the conversion of landfill gas into energy.

Compliance Evaluation and Enforcement Division

The Compliance Evaluation and Enforcement Division is divided into three branches and oversees a variety of programs:

- The Tire Facilities, Operations, and Evaluations Branch focuses on reducing or preventing waste tire fires and waste tire piles that pose a public health risk. The branch identifies illegal tire haulers and illegal tire storage piles; ensures businesses comply with regulatory requirements; and educates businesses and property owners about regulations to help ensure full compliance.
- The MSW Facilities, Operations, and Evaluations Branch oversees State-mandated inspections and enforcement by Local Enforcement Agencies at solid waste disposal facilities. The branch also conducts landfill inspections as needed; ensures compliance with State and federal waste management rules; and investigates suspected health and safety or environmental threats at landfill operations.
- The Jurisdiction and Minimum Content Compliance Branch ensures manufacturer compliance with minimum recycled-content requirements for newsprint, plastic bags, and rigid plastic packaging. The branch also ensures that local jurisdictions and State agencies comply with waste management plans and waste-diversion goals.

Permitting and Local Enforcement Agency Support Division

The CIWMB is responsible for ensuring that State waste management programs are primarily carried out through LEAs, which have the primary responsibility for ensuring the correct operation and closure of solid waste facilities in the state. They also have responsibilities for guaranteeing the proper storage and transportation of solid wastes.

The Permitting and Local Enforcement Agency Support Division oversees regulatory requirements for solid waste and tire disposal facilities. It provides training and technical assistance for Local Enforcement Agencies, and manages CIWMB's health and safety program. Staff from the North and South Branches serve as primary contacts for all issues related to waste disposal facilities. They review solid waste facility permits; assist Local Enforcement Agencies and others with the permit and review requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

An important element to the success of CIWMB's mission is our relationship with our local partners. To this end, training was provided to LEAs throughout the year on a host of topics including state minimum standards for landfills and other solid waste facilities, landfill gas, planning for informational meetings, clandestine drug lab and pesticide hazards, as well as a full suite of health and safety training. The 10th annual LEA/CIWMB Conference included operators for the first time, as well as LEAs, CIWMB staff, and tire enforcement grantees. For the year, the training program and health and safety program provided training to more than 750 participants with an additional 250 attendees at the conference.

2007 ANNUAL REPORT: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A core value of the CIWMB is to educate the public about sound environmental principles and practices.

California is a state rich in natural resources and an environment unlike any other, and those resources need to be protected. In that effort, [Zero Waste California](#) stretches beyond our previously imagined goals. It is the ultimate in environmental stewardship—and a goal we can all work together to accomplish.

Office of Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) conducts regular outreach and education campaigns, events and/or programs that are designed to provide education and awareness to the general public regarding waste reduction, reuse and recycling. Each program and/or campaign is designed to target specific audiences for specific issues or materials. In the overall mission of each of the Strategic Directives, public opinion and behavior is critical to the accomplishment for these missions and goals. Public outreach and education can ensure the public's accurate perception and more so, a change in the public's behavior to adopt sound environmental practices.

As an example, CIWMB participated in a number of large-venue events during 2007, including the Governor's Conference for Women and Families, which drew a sellout crowd of nearly 14,000 women to the Long Beach Convention Center. By joining with event organizers, a "Great Taste, No Waste Lunch" was served using compostable products. Nearly 8,000 pounds of food waste from the event was later processed for composting at Community Recycling in Los Angeles, and uneaten lunches were donated to a local food bank for distribution.

Commitment to Environmental Justice

The CIWMB appreciates the state's diversity and act to protect the environment and public health and safety in a manner that ensures the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures and income levels.

The CIWMB reaches out to California's diverse communities to assure awareness of the effects of the work accomplished by CIWMB, that information is shared with all communities, and that the input of all communities is included in policy-making and decision-making.

The CIWMB provides assistance and support to communities in need to ensure that they have the knowledge, access, and tools to participate in a meaningful way in the public process.

The Board is committed to reducing or eliminating any disproportionate impacts of pollution identified in any community, including low-income and minority populations.

Education and the Environment Initiative

The Education and the Environment Initiative (EEI) was signed into law in 2003 and mandates the development of a unified strategy to bring education about the environment into California's K-12 schools.

The CIWMB continues to lead the EEI effort in the development of the state's environmental education curriculum. Accomplishments during 2007 included:

- Development of more than half of the 150 curriculum units is under way. Curriculum units are reviewed in-depth and field tested in school districts across the state.
- The California Curriculum Development and Supplemental Materials Commission and the State Board of Education approved the evaluation criteria, the methodology and a corresponding schedule for the final EEI curriculum review.
- Working partnerships continue to flourish with Cal/EPA, the California Department of Education, the California Resources Agency, Heal the Bay, the National Geographic Society and a variety of other stakeholders.
- EEI funding continues with contributions to the Environmental Education Account by State agencies such as the Department of Toxic Substances Control, Air Resources Board and California Energy Commission. Philanthropic interests continue to grow and fundraising efforts from the private sector are under way.

When completed, the EEI curriculum will be available, free of charge, to more than 1,000 California school districts serving over 10 million students in grades K–12. When disseminated statewide and taught in the classrooms statewide, the EEI will help students master academic content standards while learning sustainable practices and environmental stewardship.

2007 ANNUAL REPORT: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Legislative Affairs Office

The Legislative Affairs Office provides thorough and objective analyses of State and federal legislation with potential direct or indirect impacts on CIWMB programs. The section also facilitates communication between the Board, CIWMB and the Legislature.

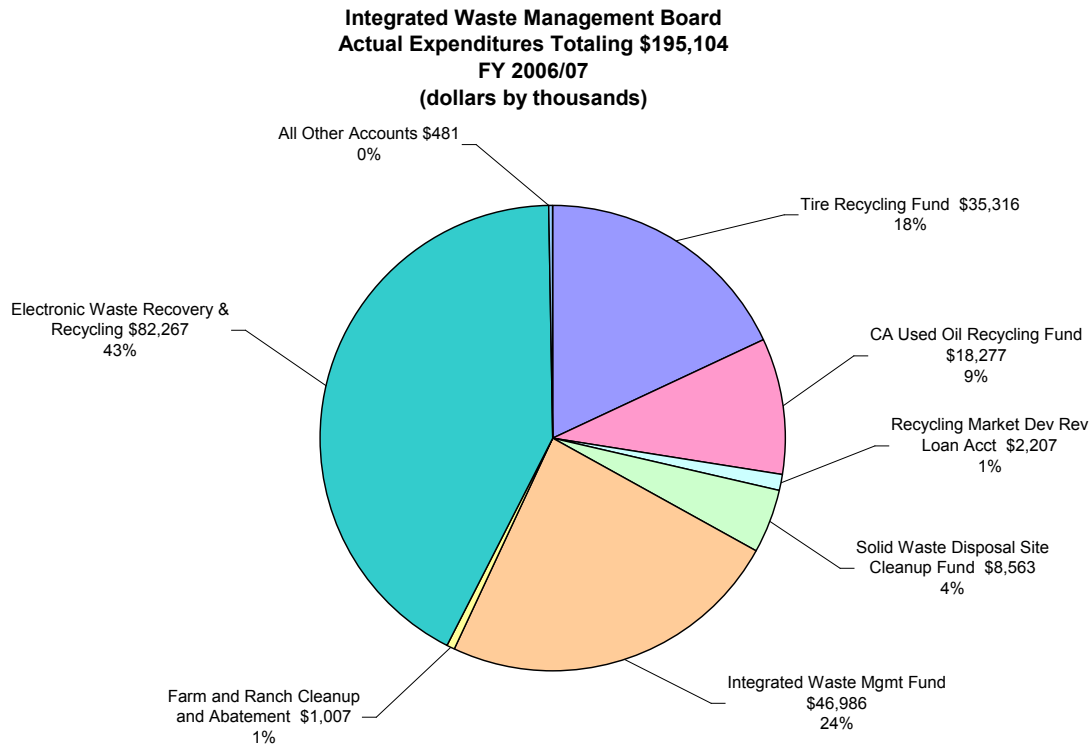
While identifying and communicating various perspectives on the policy and programmatic impacts of legislation, the section offers technical assistance and legislative information to Board members and staff, the Legislature, the Governor, the regulated community, and the public.

There were 10 different [legislative actions](#) affecting CIWMB in 2007.

Financial Assistance

The Financial Assistance Branch oversees and administers all of the Board's audit, budget, and accounting programs, and develops economic analyses and forecasts. The section monitors current year activities and expenditures, which involves the periodic preparation of current year expense projections to determine the fiscal position of CIWMB, and reviews CIWMB work plans to determine consistency with the approved budget. The section also develops economic analyses and provides ongoing forecasts pertaining to CIWMB's funding sources and relevant integrated waste management policies.

2006/07 Total Funding Percentages by Source



2008 ANNUAL REPORT:

Final Thoughts

Since 1989 the California Integrated Waste Management Board has provided a valuable service to the Golden State in protecting our environment as well as the health and safety of all Californians.

And now as climate change has taken center stage in the environmental arena, CIWMB stands proud to know that we have been working to reduce greenhouse gases since the inception of the Waste Board. Through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, millions of tons of harmful greenhouse gases have been eliminated, protecting our environment.

As we look toward the next year, we will continue the outstanding work that has now become a significant part of California's Climate Change Initiative.

Working closely with stakeholders and the public, CIWMB has moved closer toward the goal of achieving Zero Waste California.

So, what's next for CIWMB? In 2008 the Board hopes to see the reorganization align staff activities to a more market or locally-based focus and direct most of its program delivery to regional or local markets.

The CIWMB can now respond more quickly and comprehensively to local needs and to foster cooperative efforts between businesses and local government programs while continuing to maintain California's high environmental standards and to show the world how the environment and the economy can work together.

2007 ANNUAL REPORT: REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

[CIWMB Publications Catalog](#)

Most of the hundreds of publications produced by CIWMB are available electronically for free.

This [list of acronyms](#) helps jurisdictions, State agencies, large State facilities, and other interested parties in interpreting acronyms related to local assistance, diversion, planning, and reporting. This alphabetical list provides the acronym along with its meaning.